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series of invaluable investigations, especially upon the fishes.

Those of us who had the good fortune to know Prof. Goode personally recall his singular charm of character, his genial interest in the work of others, his true scientific spirit. We have thus lost one of our ablest fellow-workers and one of the truest and best of men.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

CHARLES L. BRISTOL,  
Secretary.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society was held at the College of the City of New York on Friday, October 9th, at 8:15 p. m.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Wm. McMurtrie, chairman; Dr. Durand Woodman, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Charles A. Doremus, Prof. A. A. Breneman, Dr. Albert C. Hale, members of the executive committee; Dr. Wm. McMurtrie, Dr. Chas. F. McKenna, Dr. Chas. A. Doremus, delegates to the Scientific Alliance of New York.

Papers were read and discussed as follows: On 'Some Disputed Points about the Light of Carbon,' by Woodbridge H. Birchmore. On 'The Conversion of Cows' Milk into a Substitute for Human Milk,' by Henry A. Bunker.

Committees were appointed to cooperate with other scientific bodies in New York for the purpose of securing a lecture from Prof. Henri Moissan before his return to France, and to arrange the programs for the meetings of the Section during the year.

The prospects of the Chemical Club were reported as very encouraging.

DURAND WOODMAN,  
Secretary.

#### THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS.

AT the meeting of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, held October 19, 1896, Mr. Trelease exhibited living flowers of *Catasetum Gnomus*, demonstrating the extreme irritability of their tentacles and the precision with which the pollinia become attached to any object touching either tentacle. Mr. J. B. S. Norton presented a list of the Ustilaginæ of Kansas, together

with the result of germinations of about one-half of the entire number. Three persons were elected to active membership.

WILLIAM TRELEASE,  
Recording Secretary.

#### SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

##### THE AMERICAN GEOLOGIST, OCTOBER.

*Dinichthys Prentis-Clarki*: E. W. CLAYPOLE. A new species of this interesting genus of Devonian fishes is described.

*The Fort Union Formation*: WALTER HARVEY WEED. The conclusion long ago expressed by Newberry now seems to be definitely settled, viz., that the Fort Union beds are lower Tertiary and entirely distinct from the Laramie proper which is upper Cretaceous. The series in Montana is as follows; beginning with the lower Laramie (= Cretaceous), Livingston (transition), Fort Union (Eocene).

N. H. Winchell and U. S. Grant describe a volcanic ash from the north shore of Lake Superior. The existence of such deposits in this region has generally been doubted. No craters or vents have as yet been located.

A very complete synopsis of the geological papers presented at the Buffalo meetings of the Geological Society and the American Association is given by Warren Upham.

The 'Augen' Gneiss area, Pegmatite veins and Diorite dikes at Bedford, N. Y., are described at length by Luquer and Ries. The 'augen' are considered as the result of metamorphism by pressure of granitic or aplitic rocks, together with a granulation of the minerals from shearing, the unshattered portions of the rock remaining as 'augen.' The pegmatite veins and diorite dikes are of later origin as their component minerals are in their normal condition without signs of dynamic action.

James M. Safford notices a 'New and important source of Phosphate rock in Tennessee.' It differs conspicuously from any other deposit in the State in not being an original rock deposit, but one which has been produced by the leaching out of limestones rich in phosphates. This has raised the percentage of calcium phosphate to from 60 to 80 per cent. The age of these deposits is determined to be Trenton and their thickness ranges from three to eight feet.